

## TERMS OF THE NEWS.

THE DAILY NEWS, by mail, one year \$6; six months \$3; three months \$2; one month \$1.50. Served in the city at FIFTY CENTS a week, payable to the carriers, or \$6 a year, paid in advance at the office.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, one year \$3; six months \$2; and one month \$1.50. Served in the city at FIFTY CENTS a week, payable to the carriers, or \$6 a year, paid in advance at the office.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for. If the subscriber cannot be reached, the paper will be sent to the nearest relative or friend. If the subscriber is a non-resident, the paper will be sent to the nearest relative or friend. If the subscriber is a non-resident, the paper will be sent to the nearest relative or friend. If the subscriber is a non-resident, the paper will be sent to the nearest relative or friend.

ADVANCEMENTS.—First insertion 15 cents a line; subsequent insertions 10 cents a line. Special notices 15 cents a line each insertion. Business notices 20 cents a line each insertion. Cuts and photographs 25 cents a line each insertion. All advertisements to be published at these rates must be paid for in advance.

REMITTANCES should be made by Postoffice Money Order or by Express. If the subscriber is a non-resident, the paper will be sent to the nearest relative or friend. If the subscriber is a non-resident, the paper will be sent to the nearest relative or friend. If the subscriber is a non-resident, the paper will be sent to the nearest relative or friend.

RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO.,

No. 149 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

## The Charleston News.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1899.

## To Our Friends in the Country—In

ducements to New Subscribers.

We desire, if possible, to make THE NEWS, which is already without exception the cheapest newspaper in the South, a regular visitor in every well regulated household in this and the adjoining States. As an inducement to the planters, farmers and country merchants, we have arranged with Messrs. Walker, Evans & Cogswell, the publishers of the RURAL CAROLINIAN, to supply them with new and superior agricultural magazines, together with THE NEWS, at all new subscribers, at the following rates: One year, for six dollars and fifty cents. The TRI-WEEKLY NEWS and the RURAL CAROLINIAN, one year, for four dollars. Subscriptions to the two publications may be sent either to the proprietors of THE NEWS, or to the proprietors of the RURAL CAROLINIAN. But the request that the RURAL CAROLINIAN be sent to the subscribers of THE NEWS, must be made before the first of January next, as the arrangement will not be extended beyond that period.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Gold at New York yesterday closed strong at 27 1/2.

—The New York cotton market closed heavy. Sales 20,000 bales at 20 1/2.

—At Liverpool cotton closed at 12 1/4 for uplands, and 12 1/2 for Orleans. Sales 10,000 bales.

—Total registration in New York, 143,711—a decrease of over 30,000 from last year.

—The American people are expected to have designated November 18 as a day of Thanksgiving.

—The Duke of Genoa's prospects in connection with the Spanish throne continue to improve.

—The weather in England is reported as very cold, and frost, ice and snow are abundant.

—The allied forces in Paraguay have again been put in motion to attack Lopez at San Esteban.

—The mission of the French General Fleury to St. Petersburg, it is stated, is to induce Russia to unite with the other Great Powers in a general disarmament.

—Belle Boyd, late of Virginia, and well known during the war from her connection with the Confederate secret service, has been sent to the California Penitentiary.

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—The paper found in a bottle of the coast of Oregon, containing the loss of the emigrant ship "Weaver," proves, on examination, to be a hoax.

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—The Spanish steamer General Duval was sold by the sheriff at the Philadelphia Merchants' Exchange, on Thursday, for \$24,000.

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firm in Buffalo a large amount of wire gassed from the big marsh north of Lansing, for which he received \$30 per ton, delivered. From a series of experiments made a year ago, he became satisfied that a tougher and better, as well as cheaper, article of wrapping paper could be made from grass than from any material now in use.

—The International, of London, states that the Viceroy of Egypt has concluded another loan of 35,000,000 francs, that he has forbidden the official Turkish journal, the Turkiye, to enter Egypt, and that he has caused the Sultan's letter, which was placed in public, to be torn down. On the other hand it mentions that the Sultan does not intend taking active measures to enforce his sovereignty until after the inauguration ceremonies of the Suez Canal.

—The San Francisco Bulletin of the 23d ultimo, states that a car load of oysters, 23d ultimo, in amount, arrived in that city on the 21st from Baltimore, without stopping in a car constructed for the purpose, and came through in eight days in excellent condition. The entire car load was disposed of within twenty-four hours after its arrival. The success of this experiment will, it is believed, result in the construction of more oyster cars and a regular overland bivalve trade.

—When people are pushing themselves to account for the fresh water which comes up through an iron tube, sunk fifteen feet through the constantly shifting sands of Cape Cod, from sixteen to twenty feet from high water and not more than three feet above it. The water in this tube rises and falls regularly with the tide, yet more than 100 barrels have been pumped from it at one time, without stopping the slightest trace of salt water. It is of such fine quality that vessels supply themselves for a sea voyage from this well.

—At the recent meeting in Madrid, Spain, composed of representatives of the different political parties, complete disunion is said to have existed. General Prim had to use every effort to prevent a rupture both on the church and king questions. The opposition to the king was the chief cause of the rupture. The Duke of Genoa for the throne is regarded as probable. In the preliminary meetings of parties among the Progressives and Democrats, he received 102 votes to two for the Duke of Montpensier. Among the Unionists all but two deputies opposed him, while among the monarchists in the Cortes it is said 166 out of 200 will support his claim.

## The Support of the Period.

An order for three thousand dollars, in favor of Mr. D. T. Corbin, approved by Mayor Pillsbury, was presented for payment at the City Treasury yesterday. How did it get there?

At the meeting of the City Council held on Thursday last, Alderman Cunningham offered a resolution that Mr. Corbin be paid three thousand dollars for his professional services. The Mayor put the question, but there was so much confusion in the elric temple that only five or six Aldermen voted. There were, however, four votes against, and two in favor of Alderman Cunningham's resolution. The yeas and nays were called for, and then began the exhibition of Billingsgate rhetoric which ended in one Alderman firing three at another Alderman with a Colt's army revolver. The vote by yeas and nays was not taken, the resolution was not adopted; yet Mayor Pillsbury, when asked for information, refused to say what was its exact position.

We do not discuss now whether the services of Mr. Corbin were worth three thousand dollars, or whether the city should pay the fees for services rendered to the Mayor and Aldermen as private citizens. This has nothing to do with the present question, which is—whether Mayor Pillsbury has the right to empty the City Treasury, when and how it suits him? A vote of Council would have relieved Mayor Pillsbury of all responsibility. This he did not wait for. The claimant lingered for the leaves and fishes, and the gentle Mayor could not, or would not, resist his homely pleading.

## Industrial Partnerships.

The Earl of Derby, then Lord Stanley, remarked the other day that co-operation was a "good thing," and he predicted "its success." Then Lord Stanley, no man in England or America is more worthy of attention, and he praises co-operation because it is human nature that a man should like to feel that he is "a gainer by any extra industry he may put forth, and that he should like to have some sense of proprietorship in the shop or mill in which he passes his "days." This is the whole question in a nutshell; but Lord Stanley was evidently speaking not of the ordinary co-operative associations, but of what are called industrial partnerships.

There are two distinct objects which the workmen, whether common laborers or skilled mechanics, are striving to obtain. The one is protection, and the other is progress. The Trades Unions, in England at all events, give the working men ample protection against arbitrary combinations on the part of employers, and this can be had, and will be had, without recourse to measures of violence like those which brought down upon the Sheffield Sawgrinders the deserved condemnation of the public. Naturally and reasonably the workman is a lover of fair play and equal rights. The true workman will not consent to help in maiming or killing his mates because they refuse to belong to an association which is intended for their benefit. The black sheep may attempt to persuade the non-union man by beating and wounding. The honest artisan will bring, knowing that self-interest must in time bring all the workmen who are worth having into what is purely a protective and defensive association. In England the Trades Unions have grown so rapidly in numbers and importance that a measure for their recognition as legal incorporations will undoubtedly receive Parliamentary sanction; and Lord Stanley, speaking in behalf of a conservatism which is far from being prepossessed in their favor, is content to recognize them as inevitable, and, on the whole, a satisfactory form of popular combination.

The co-operative movement represents what may be termed the aggressive side of modern labor, as opposed to Trades Unions the defensive side. Co-operation in this country, in its simplest shape, has not been strikingly successful. The co-operators have been able to obtain provisions, for instance, of full weight and good quality, at a fair market price; but the direct profits have not been large. Nor could any extension of the principle, in its present application, meet the great want of either employers or employed. The employers want to induce their workmen to take an active and a personal interest in their occupation. As it stands, the good workman does his work faithfully, and receives his well-earned wages. But he can do more than this. He can

watch over and protect the interests of his employers in a hundred ways, and this he will not do—it is not reasonable to expect it—unless a saving or a benefit to the employer is a saving or a benefit to him. The employer understands this argument, and, therefore, when co-operation for production takes the shape of an industrial partnership, it is tolerably certain to succeed.

In England, the industrial partnership has been tried. The experiment has been made in various branches of industry, under various conditions, but all maintaining the essential principle of giving the artisan a direct interest in the results of his labor, and furnishing him with a fresh inducement to make them productive. In some cases the movement was made by the employers; in others it originated with the employed; but in all, the experiment has proved satisfactory enough to justify its indefinite extension.

Industrial partnerships will satisfy the impatient energies of the workmen of to-day. They rise steadily in the social scale, and will not and shall not sink to the level of a mere machine. They claim the privilege of following their handwork beyond the gates of the factory and of becoming identified with its progress. They claim that they and their employers are one, and ask that they be given an association as inseparable as their interests. This will not be denied them, and as years roll by capital, the organizer, and labor, the producer, may walk side by side in the smiling ways of industry and peace.

## Reviews.

JOHN PUGHMAN'S TALK; or Plain Advice for

Wise People. By C. H. Spurgeon. New

York: Sheldon & Co.

A man may win notoriety by a happy accident; he cannot win and keep distinction

without having something better in his gifts

than the capricious bounty of Fortune. Of

this truth Spurgeon affords an illustration;

that he is an English celebrity is due to his

having a good deal of brain, a good deal of

zeal, and a good deal of industry. He would

make a stir anywhere. A strong man never

rests prevents stagnation in a community.

Besides, he has the gifts of a popular leader—

heartiness, humor, courage. All these

qualities John Pughman's Talk reveals.

It might be named Spurgeon's opinions about

people whom he and all of us have met. It

is a book of friendly chat and jovial humor

and aphoristic wisdom—funny, homely,

good-natured—pleasant to read and profitable

to ponder. While upon this subject, we

may be allowed, in justice to Mr. Spurgeon,

to say that John Pughman's Talk is in a

specimen of the author's pulpit performance,

as a sensational story recently published

would seem to indicate. Mr. Spurgeon

is not accustomed to ring bells or slide

down banisters, as a part of his public

ministrations, but preaches to us as orderly

and serious a congregation as can be found

in England. Oftentimes homely in illustration,

he is uniformly earnest in the sacred

desk. This volume will serve to show what

he could do if he should undertake to excite

the risibles of a public audience.

## For Sale.

REAL ESTATE OR PERSONAL PROPERTY

of any kind may be advertised for

sale in this column, at the rate of 25 cents for

twenty words or less, each insertion, if paid

in advance.

FOR SALE, THE HOUSE AND LOT

No. 710 North Street, containing five rooms

and necessary appurtenances. Possession given

immediately. Apply on the premises.

nov3 wms

FOR SALE, A SECOND-HAND STEAM

ENGINE AND BOILER—A horse power—also

good boiler. Apply at No. 15 North Street.

nov3 wms

FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH, THAT

very desirable HOUSE AND LOT, containing

four rooms, piazzas, piazzas, piazzas, and

other conveniences. On the premises, but

detached, is a four room Kitchen, which rents

for \$20 monthly. House and lot, five rooms,

roofed; an excellent well of water and choice fruit

tree, &c.; also, adjoining the above are four

vacant lots. Apply on the premises.

oct20 wms

REAL ESTATE.—A COMMODIOUS AND

substantial three-story brick HOUSE, con-

taining six rooms, dressing rooms, pantry

and necessary appurtenances. Possession

given immediately. Apply at No. 15 North

Street, at Southeast corner of Market and

Church Streets.

nov3 wms

FOR SALE, ONE HORSE, ONE DRAY,

and one Wagon, and two Carts. In-

quire at Southeast corner of Market and

Church Streets.

nov3 wms

A FEW CHOICE MULES WILL BE

sold low to make room for a lot of choice

horses and mules. Apply to R. ARNOLD,

corner Meeting and John Streets.

nov3 wms

FOR SALE, THE ELEGANT RESI-

DENCE, north side Westworth, between

First and Smith Streets, having large garden,

and necessary appurtenances. Possession

given immediately. Apply at No. 40 Broad

Street.

oct20 wms

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE AT A

GREAT BARGAIN.—One small Cylinder

TYPE PRESS in complete repair. It has been

used, and is sold simply because the present

owner has no use for it. The size of the bed

is four feet four by five and eight inches. The

Press will be sold at a great bargain if applied

for at once, as the room it occupies is wanted

for other purposes. Address Box No. 576

Postoffice.

sept20

Rewards.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST,

Yesterday morning, a white BULL PUP, about

six months old, with ears cut, and one black

mark around one eye, had on a leather collar. The

above reward will be given if delivered at No. 9

King Street.

nov2 wms

Removals.

REMOVAL.—CLAGHORN, HERRING &

CO., Factors and Commission Merchants,

have removed from Accommodation Wharf to

North Atlantic Wharf.

oct18 lmo

Partnership Notices.

PARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY